

**MODULAR TRIGGER GROUP FOR FIREARMS AND  
TRIGGER GROUP INSTALLATION METHOD**

**INVENTOR:**

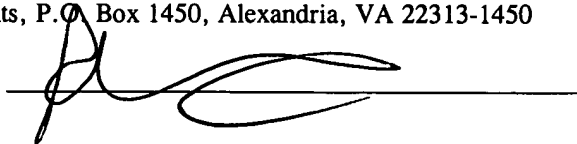
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1 MODULAR TRIGGER GROUP FOR FIREARMS AND  
2 TRIGGER GROUP INSTALLATION METHOD  
3

4 CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

5 This application is a continuation of U.S. Application Serial No.10/152,557, filed May  
6 21, 2002, and entitled "Trigger Group Module for Firearms and Method for Installing a Trigger  
7 Group in a Firearm." The Applicant hereby claims the benefit of this prior application under 35  
8 U.S.C. §120. The entire content of this prior application is incorporated herein by this reference.  
9

10 TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

11 The invention relates to firing mechanisms for firearms. More particularly, the invention  
12 relates to a trigger group module pre-assembled with one or more trigger group components and  
13 adapted to be received in the frame of the firearm. The invention also relates to a method of  
14 installing trigger group components in a firearm.  
15

16 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

17 Firearm firing mechanisms generally include a number of components that cooperate to  
18 hold a spring-loaded hammer in a cocked position and then selectively release the hammer. The  
19 firearm is fired or discharged when the force of the released hammer is applied, directly or  
20 through an intermediate device, to an ammunition cartridge loaded in the firearm. The  
21 components for holding the hammer in a cocked position and then releasing the hammer as  
22 desired may be referred to as a trigger group. In addition to the hammer itself, a trigger group  
23 generally includes a trigger component having a finger lever or trigger that a user pulls to release

1 the hammer, and further includes a sear which may be a separate component or integrally formed  
2 with the trigger component. Some trigger groups also include other components such as a  
3 disconnecter for example. The disconnecter is used in semi-automatic firearms to catch the  
4 hammer as it rebounds after firing and to hold the hammer in a cocked position until the shooter  
5 can release the trigger and thereby reset the trigger group to the "ready to fire position." The  
6 disconnecter is required for this function because semi-automatic firearms usually cycle so  
7 quickly that it is physically impossible for the shooter to release the trigger quickly enough after a  
8 discharge to allow the sear to recapture the hammer in the cocked position.

9 Both the hammer component and trigger component are commonly mounted for rotation  
10 in the firearm. The hammer is mounted on a hammer pin to facilitate the desired rotation, while  
11 the trigger component is mounted on a trigger pin. Each pin is retained in a respective pin  
12 receptacle formed in the firearm. Each such pin receptacle is defined by a first opening on one  
13 side of the firearm and a second opening on the opposite side of the firearm. A hammer spring is  
14 included in the trigger group to, among other things, bias the hammer forward to a striking  
15 position. The trigger component is also spring biased to provide resistance against pulling the  
16 trigger and to return the trigger after it has been pulled.

17 It may be desirable to modify or replace trigger group components in a firearm. This is  
18 particularly true for firearms used in competition. Such competition firearms may be fitted with  
19 special trigger group components designed to improve firearm performance or operational  
20 characteristics, or to suit the preferences of the particular user. Also, different competitions or  
21 firearm applications may require different trigger group characteristics. However, due to the  
22 relatively small components in the trigger group, the spring loading of components, the close

1 tolerances between components, and the small area in the firearm allotted for trigger group  
2 components, a trigger group may commonly be installed only by a skilled gunsmith using  
3 specialized tools in order to ensure safe, proper, and reliable trigger group functioning. Due to  
4 the difficulty in changing out trigger group components, it is common for many competition  
5 shooters to have several different complete firearms each with a different trigger group setup for  
6 a particular competition or portion of a competition. Maintaining several complete firearms  
7 greatly increases the cost of competitive shooting.

8 Some prior art original equipment manufacturer (OEM) firearm designs include a  
9 detachable housing that houses trigger group components. The housing may be attached to the  
10 firearm frame with screws or with pins that extend transversely through the housing and are  
11 supported at either end by receptacles or bearing openings in the firearm frame. These prior art  
12 OEM trigger group housings attach from the bottom of the firearm and include a trigger guard  
13 and surfaces that actually form part of the exterior of the fully assembled firearm. Prior art OEM  
14 trigger group housings also house safety components that cooperate with the trigger group  
15 components. These structures and surfaces associated with the prior art OEM trigger group  
16 housings limit their use to firearms specifically designed for such housings.

## 17 18 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

19 The present invention provides a trigger group module that is pre-assembled with the  
20 trigger group components and adapted to be mounted in a trigger group receiving area in place of  
21 the OEM trigger group. The invention includes a special module housing and also includes the  
22 special housing pre-assembled with one or more trigger group components to form the self-

1 contained trigger group module. The invention further includes methods for mounting or  
2 installing a trigger group in a firearm.

3 A module housing according to the invention is adapted to be inserted into an operating  
4 position in the trigger group receiving area of a firearm. The module housing includes at least  
5 one pin receiver defined by two openings formed in the module housing, one on each lateral side  
6 of the housing. In one form of the invention a module pin is received in the pin receiver and at  
7 least one trigger group component is mounted or supported for rotation on the module pin. In  
8 this form of the invention, the module pin includes a pin receiving opening there through and is  
9 located on the module housing so that this pin receiving opening aligns with a pin receptacle of  
10 the firearm when the module housing is in the operating position. That is, the two openings  
11 defining the pin receiver on the module housing and the pin receiving opening through the  
12 module pin are adapted to align with the openings on the firearm that define a pin receptacle for  
13 the firearm.

14 By locating the pin receiver in the module housing so as to align with a corresponding pin  
15 receptacle of the firearm when the module housing is in the operating position and by providing a  
16 pin receiving opening in the module pin, the trigger group module and the trigger group  
17 components housed in the module housing may be readily supported by the OEM pin receptacle.  
18 The trigger group module, pre-assembled with one or more trigger group components, may be  
19 inserted to the operating position and then a pin may be inserted or extended through the OEM  
20 pin receptacle and aligned trigger group component and module pin to support the trigger group  
21 component in the desired functional position in the firearm. The module housing and module pin  
22 hold the trigger group component in place while the module housing is being placed in the

1 firearm. No modification to the frame of the firearm is required and no special skill or tools are  
2 required to install the self-contained, pre-assembled trigger group module.

3 One preferred form of the invention is adapted to be used with a firearm that includes a  
4 hammer pin receptacle and a trigger pin receptacle. The trigger group module for this firearm  
5 includes a first pin receiver and a second pin receiver. The first pin receiver aligns with the  
6 hammer pin receptacle of the firearm when the housing is in the operating position and the  
7 second pin receiver aligns with the trigger pin receptacle when the housing is in the operating  
8 position. The first pin receiver is adapted to receive a first module pin having a pin receiving  
9 opening there through and the second pin receiver is adapted to receive a second module pin  
10 having a separate pin receiving opening there through. To install this trigger group module, the  
11 original trigger group components are removed from the firearm together with any interfering  
12 components such as safety mechanisms for example, and then the pre-assembled trigger group  
13 module is placed in the operating position in the firearm. Once in the operating position, the  
14 trigger group module may be held in place by pins inserted through the openings defining the  
15 hammer pin receptacle and trigger pin receptacle, respectively. Alternatively, caps, screws, or  
16 other elements may be inserted into the OEM pin receptacle openings to cooperate with a trigger  
17 group module or module pin to retain the trigger group module in the operating position.

18 In yet other forms of the invention, the module housing may include no pin receiver  
19 openings located to align with OEM pin receptacle openings when the trigger group module is in  
20 the operating position in the firearm frame. Rather, the trigger group component geometry may  
21 be completely changed from the OEM trigger group geometry. In these forms of the invention,

1 the OEM pin receptacle openings may still be used to receive screws, pins, or other devices to  
2 secure the trigger group module in the operating position in the firearm frame.

3 A module housing according to the invention may also include a trigger component  
4 control feature that defines or sets either the forward most or rearward most position of the  
5 trigger component. Two different trigger component control features may be used to set both the  
6 forward most and rearward most position of the trigger component. The trigger component  
7 control feature setting the rearward most position of the trigger component provides overtravel  
8 control to minimize the amount of trigger movement possible after the hammer release point.  
9 The trigger component control feature setting the forward most position of the trigger component  
10 provides take-up control which minimizes the movement of the trigger required before reaching  
11 the hammer release point. A major advantage of the present invention is that by incorporating  
12 the overtravel and take-up features in the module housing, trigger overtravel and take-up may be  
13 modified without having to modify the frame of the firearm itself.

14 These and other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the  
15 following description of the preferred embodiments, considered along with the accompanying  
16 drawings.

#### 17 18 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

19 Figure 1A is a view in perspective of a trigger group module embodying the principles of  
20 the invention.

21 Figure 1B is a view of the trigger group module shown in Figure 1A from an opposite  
22 perspective to that shown in Figure 1A.

1           Figure 2 is an exploded view in perspective of the trigger group module shown in Figures  
2 1A and 1B.

3           Figure 3 is a view in section taken a long line 3-3 in Figure 1B.

4           Figure 4 is a side view showing a portion of a firearm with a trigger group module  
5 embodying the principles of the invention in position to be inserted to an operating position in  
6 the firearm.

7           Figure 5 is a side view similar to Figure 4, but showing the trigger group module inserted  
8 to the operating position and showing an upper receiver in position to be connected over the  
9 trigger group module in the lower portion of the firearm.

10          Figure 6 is an enlarged top view of the trigger group receiving area of the firearm shown  
11 in Figures 4 and 5.

12          Figure 7 is a top view of the firearm and trigger group module shown in Figure 5, with  
13 module securing pins partially inserted.

14          Figure 8 is a top view similar to Figure 7 but showing the module securing pins in the  
15 fully inserted position.

#### 16 17                           DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

18          A trigger group module 10 and module housing 11 embodying the principles of the  
19 invention may be described with reference to Figures 1A and 1B through Figure 3. A method  
20 embodying the principles of the invention for installing a trigger group may be described with  
21 reference to Figures 4 through 8.



1           In the following description and claims, certain elements may be described as right side  
2 elements while others may be described as left side elements. The terms right side and left side  
3 are used only for purposes of convenience to indicate that a particular element is located on one  
4 lateral side of the respective structure while another element is located on the opposite lateral  
5 side of the structure. Of course, whether an element is truly located on a right side or left side  
6 depends upon the perspective of the viewer. For purposes of consistency, the right side elements  
7 described below will be those elements located on the right side of trigger group module 10 as  
8 viewed from the front of the module with the trigger extending downwardly, while the left side  
9 elements will be those elements on the left side as viewed from the front of the module. The  
10 direction from the rear to the front of the module will be indicated by the arrow F in each figure  
11 showing the module 10.

12           Referring first to Figures 1A and 1B through Figure 3, trigger group module 10 includes  
13 module housing or housing 11 for containing one or more trigger group components. The trigger  
14 group components shown for purposes of example are shown best in Figures 2 and 3 and include  
15 a hammer 12, hammer spring 14, a trigger component 15 having a trigger or finger lever 18, a  
16 trigger spring 16, and a disconnecter 17. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that  
17 disconnecter 17 is associated with a disconnecter spring, however, the disconnecter spring is not  
18 necessary or helpful in describing the invention and is thus omitted from the drawings. The  
19 illustrated trigger group components are held in place in the module housing with module pins  
20 and specifically a first module pin 21 for hammer 12 and a second module pin 22 for trigger  
21 component 15. Each of the illustrated module pins 21 and 22 include an opening 21a and 22a,  
22 respectively, extending there through. First module pin 21 is received through a pin opening 23

1 of the hammer while second module pin 22 is received through a pin opening 24 of trigger  
2 component 15 and a pin opening (not shown) of disconnecter 17.

3 Housing 11 includes a first pin receiver for receiving first module pin 21 and supporting  
4 the first module pin by its ends. This first pin receiver is made up of a first right side receiver  
5 opening 26 on a right lateral side or first side wall 31 of housing 11 and a first left side receiver  
6 opening 27 on the opposite lateral side or second side wall 32 of the housing. Similarly, housing  
7 11 includes a second pin receiver for receiving second module pin 22 and supporting the second  
8 module pin by its ends. This second pin receiver is made up of a second right side receiver  
9 opening 29 and a second left side receiver opening 30. Module pins 21 and 22 may be held in  
10 place in module housing 11 by frictional engagement with the receiver openings, by “C”  
11 retainers, or by any other suitable means.

12 Those familiar with different types of firearms will recognize that the trigger group  
13 components shown for purposes of example in the embodiment of the invention shown in  
14 Figures 1A and 1B through Figure 3 are the components used in the firing mechanism for the  
15 COLT model AR-15 rifle. However, these trigger group components are shown only for  
16 purposes of example and there are many other types and arrangements of trigger group  
17 components that may be included in a trigger group module embodying the principles of the  
18 present invention. The invention is in no way limited to the trigger group arrangement for an  
19 AR-15 rifle or the trigger group components shown in the figures. In particular, some trigger  
20 components are designed to slide along a track rather than pivot on a pin. Trigger groups having  
21 a sliding trigger component may include only a pin for the hammer.

1           As shown best in Figure 3, the trigger group module 10 according to the invention may  
2 include an overtravel feature 41. Overtravel feature extends from a bottom wall 42 of housing 11  
3 in a forward or front portion of the housing in position to contact a forward part of trigger  
4 component 15 so that the component cannot rotate further forwardly or clockwise in Figure 3.  
5 This effectively defines the rearward most position of trigger 18. As is known in the art,  
6 overtravel control prevents the trigger from excessive rearward movement after the hammer  
7 release point.

8           The illustrated module 10 also includes a take-up feature 44. Take-up feature 44 extends  
9 from housing bottom wall 42 in a rear portion of housing 11 in position to contact a rear part of  
10 trigger component 15. Contact between take-up feature 44 and trigger component 15 prevents  
11 the trigger component from rotating further counterclockwise in Figure 3, and thus the take-up  
12 feature effectively defines the forward most position of trigger 18. As is known in the art, take-  
13 up control minimizes the amount of trigger movement or “take-up” before reaching the hammer  
14 release point.

15           Both overtravel feature 41 and take-up feature 44 represent trigger component control  
16 features that define the limits of movement of the trigger component. In the preferred  
17 embodiment of the invention where housing 11 is formed from sheet metal, both features may be  
18 formed by pressing out a portion of the bottom wall of the housing using a suitable stamp or  
19 press. The illustrated overtravel and take-up features are stamped to form an elongated member  
20 that is unsupported at one end. These elongated members may be bent upward or downward to  
21 adjust the overtravel and take-up. Set screws or other adjustable arrangements in housing 11 may  
22 also be used to form adjustable overtravel and take-up features within the scope of the present

1 invention. It will be appreciated, however, that the invention is not limited to modules including  
2 trigger component control features of any type.

3 The method of installing a trigger group in a firearm may be described with reference to  
4 Figures 4 through 8. The method includes inserting trigger group module 10 into a trigger group  
5 receiving area of a firearm receiver or frame 50. The trigger group receiving area in the  
6 illustrated firearm frame 50 is shown generally at reference numeral 51 (distinguishable only in  
7 Figure 6) and comprises a cavity defined between lateral side walls 53 and 54 of firearm frame  
8 50 large enough to house all of the trigger group components and allow each of the components  
9 to move as desired to perform their respective function. As mentioned previously, the model  
10 AR-15 rifle is used as a convenient and familiar example in this disclosure. In the AR-15  
11 example, trigger group receiving area 51 is accessible through a top opening that is exposed by  
12 removing a top component of the firearm referred to as the upper receiver (52 in Figure 5).  
13 Firearm frame 50 comprises the portion of the model AR-15 rifle known as the lower receiver  
14 and is shown in the figures with upper receiver 52 removed to expose the top opening to trigger  
15 group receiving area 51. Upper receiver 52 may be reattached to the lower receiver or frame 50  
16 after trigger group module 10 is installed as described in detail below.

17 The OEM trigger group for the AR-15 model rifle includes the hammer, trigger  
18 component, disconnecter, and associated springs similar to that shown in connection with  
19 module 10. In order to support the OEM trigger group components in the trigger group receiving  
20 area 51, firearm frame 50 includes a first pin receptacle for receiving and supporting a first OEM  
21 trigger group pin and a second pin receptacle for receiving and supporting a second OEM trigger  
22 group pin. In this case the first pin receptacle comprises a hammer pin receptacle made up of a

1 right side receptacle opening 57 and a left side receptacle opening 58. The second pin receptacle  
2 comprises a trigger component receptacle made up of a right side receptacle opening 59 and a left  
3 side receptacle opening 60. Openings 57 and 59 are formed through the right lateral side wall 53,  
4 while openings 58 and 60 are formed through the left lateral side wall 54. Each of these  
5 openings 57, 58, 59, and 60 provide bearing surfaces for supporting a respective OEM trigger  
6 group pin extending through frame 50 between left lateral side wall 53 and right lateral side wall  
7 54. The OEM pins are not shown in the figures, however, it will be appreciated that the pins fit  
8 into the respective pair of pin openings 57 and 58 or 59 and 60, and through the pin receiving  
9 opening of the respective trigger group component or components. The OEM hammer and  
10 trigger pins for the model AR-15 rifle each include an indent in a mid-section of the pin which  
11 cooperates with a part of the trigger group serving as a detent to hold the pin in place. In the  
12 installed position, the OEM trigger group pins support the hammer, trigger component, and  
13 disconnecter in their respective operational positions and allow the components to pivot as  
14 desired according to the operation of the trigger group.

15 It will be appreciated that the trigger group receiving area of a firearm is a relatively small  
16 area, commonly less than two inches wide. Considering the small area in which to work, the  
17 small components that fit in the area, the close tolerances between components, and the spring  
18 loading of the components, it is no easy matter to position the trigger group components in the  
19 trigger group receiving area of a firearm and hold the components in the proper position under  
20 spring pressure and aligned with the pin receptacle openings while pressing the pins in place.  
21 This trigger group installation according to the prior art method generally requires special tools,  
22 skills, and experience. The prior art trigger group installation method also requires great hand

1 strength to hold the various components in position against the pressure of the springs in the  
2 trigger group.

3 Trigger group installation according to the present invention using trigger group module  
4 10 greatly simplifies installation, and may allow a new trigger group to be installed without  
5 special tools and skills. After the previous or OEM trigger group components are removed to  
6 place the firearm frame in the condition shown in Figure 6, the present trigger group installation  
7 method includes first inserting the self-contained, pre-assembled trigger group module 10 into an  
8 operating position in firearm trigger group receiving area 51. In this operating position, at least  
9 one pin receiver on module housing 11 is aligned with a corresponding pin receptacle of the  
10 firearm. In the illustrated case, the first pin receiver is positioned with its defining openings 26  
11 and 27 aligned with the firearm pin receptacle defined by receptacle openings 57 and 58. This  
12 alignment of openings 26 and 27 with receptacle openings 57 and 58 also aligns module pin  
13 opening 21a with these receptacle openings. The illustrated case also requires positioning  
14 module housing 11 with the pin receiver openings 29 and 30 aligned with firearm pin receptacle  
15 openings 59 and 60. This alignment of openings 29 and 30 with pin receptacle openings 59 and  
16 60 also aligns module pin opening 22a with these pin receptacle openings. Figure 4 shows pre-  
17 assembled trigger group module 10 positioned above the firearm and trigger group receiving  
18 area, while Figure 5 shows the module and its housing 11 inserted to the operating position with  
19 the various openings aligned. It will be noted that inserting trigger group module 10 from the  
20 position shown in Figure 4 to the position shown in Figure 5 may be accomplished only after  
21 removing all of the OEM trigger group components originally in trigger group receiving area 51  
22 and after removing the safety mechanism from its receiving opening 61, to place the firearm

1 frame in the condition shown in Figure 6. Removing the OEM trigger group components for a  
2 firearm such as the illustrated AR-15 rifle is accomplished by removing each OEM trigger group  
3 pin to release the respective trigger group component or components supported by the respective  
4 pin as is known in the art. It will also be appreciated especially from Figure 5 that the safety  
5 mechanism mounted directly on the firearm frame in openings 61 is in position to cooperate with  
6 the back portion of trigger component 15 to provide the desired safety function when the trigger  
7 group module 10 is in the operating position.

8 When module housing 11 is in the operating position shown in Figure 5, the lowermost  
9 part or lower extremity of the module housing is located above the lowermost edge of the  
10 receiver side walls which define trigger group receiving area 51. In particular, the lowermost  
11 part of module housing 11 is located above the lowermost edge of receiver side wall 53 and is  
12 also located above the lowermost edge of opposite receiver side wall 54 (side wall 54 being  
13 shown in the top view of Figure 6). No portion of module housing 11 extends out of the area  
14 defined as trigger group receiving area 51. The only portion of trigger group module 10 that is  
15 exposed when the module is in the operating position is the pull portion of trigger component 15.  
16 Also, no portion of module housing 11 forms any part of the exterior surface of the assembled  
17 firearm.

18 After inserting module 10 to the operating position shown in Figure 5 with the various  
19 pin openings aligned, the method then includes inserting a first retainer pin 65 through one of the  
20 first pin receptacle openings and through the corresponding module pin opening. Figure 7 shows  
21 first retainer pin 65 inserted through first right side pin receptacle opening 57, through first right  
22 side receiver opening 26 of housing 11, and partially through module pin opening 21a.

1           The trigger group installation method according to the invention finally includes  
2     positioning first retainer pin 65 so that the pin is supported at one end by first right side pin  
3     receptacle opening 57 and is supported at its opposite end by first left side pin receptacle opening  
4     58 on the opposite side of firearm frame 50. This final position of retainer pin 65 is shown in  
5     Figure 8.

6           In the embodiment of the invention shown in the figures, trigger group module 10  
7     includes two module pins, first module pin 21 supporting hammer 12 and second module pin 22  
8     supporting trigger component 15. Thus, once openings 29 and 30 making up the second pin  
9     receiver is aligned with openings 59 and 60 making up the second pin receptacle, the method  
10    includes inserting a second retainer pin 66 through one opening of the pin receptacle and into  
11    module pin opening 22a. Figure 7 shows second retainer pin 66 inserted through the right side  
12    receptacle opening 59, right side receiver opening 29, and partially through module pin opening  
13    22a. Second retainer pin 66 is pushed further through openings 59, 29, and 22a until it reaches  
14    the position shown in Figure 8. In this position, second retainer pin 66 is supported on one end  
15    by right side pin receptacle opening 59 and is supported at its opposite end by left side pin  
16    receptacle opening 60.

17          In some forms of the invention, module pins 21 and 22 may not align with the OEM pin  
18    receptacles of the firearm frame. Because the module pins in the module 10 need not align with  
19    the OEM pin receptacles in some forms of the invention, those modules may include a  
20    completely different trigger group geometry and structure from the one originally designed for  
21    the firearm. Even where the module pins 21 and 22 do not align with the OEM pin receptacles  
22    the OEM pin receptacles may still be used in retaining the trigger group module 10 in the



1 operating position in the firearm frame 50. For example, pins, screws, or other elements may be  
2 mounted in or through OEM pin receptacles and contact the module 10 or some feature on the  
3 module to serve as retaining devices or a retaining arrangement to retain the module in the  
4 desired operating position. The OEM pin receptacles may need to be modified to provide the  
5 desired function. For example, threads may be tapped into the OEM pin receptacles to accept a  
6 retainer or set screw.

7 It should also be noted that in the model AR-15 rifle example described above, the OEM  
8 pin receptacles are designed by the original manufacturer to support trigger group components  
9 that are not pre-assembled in a module according to the present invention. However, trigger  
10 group modules within the scope of the invention are not limited to use in firearms originally  
11 designed to be used with trigger group components assembled in place in the firearm. Rather,  
12 trigger group modules within the scope of the present invention may be used with firearms  
13 specifically designed to use the trigger group module. An OEM pin receptacle may be a  
14 receptacle designed to cooperate with a trigger group module according to the invention.

15 The above described preferred embodiments are intended to illustrate the principles of the  
16 invention, but not to limit the scope of the invention. Various other embodiments and  
17 modifications to these preferred embodiments may be made by those skilled in the art without  
18 departing from the scope of the following claims.